THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1775. THE [NUMBER 1706.]

NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 23d Aug. 1775.
Flour at 20s. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 ½z. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

	s	d		s	d
Wheat per Bushel	7/	0	Beef per Barrel	55/	0
Flour	20	0	Pork	85	0
Brown Bread	14	6	Salt	3	0
West-India Rum	3	5	India tea, *Liberty & Property*		
New-England do.	2	6	Chocol. per Doz.	19	0
Muscovado Sugar	65	0	Bees Wax	2	3
Single refin'd ditto	1	2	Indian Corn per Bush.	3	3
Molasses	2	0	Wood	20 to 35	s

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High Water.	rises ☉ H.	M.	sets ☉ H.
Thursday	20	1	after 5	49	before 7
Friday	21	2	5	50	7
Saturday	D	3	5	52	7
Sunday	23	3	5	53	7
Monday	24	4	5	54	7
Tuesday	25	5	5	56	7
Wednesday	26	6	5	57	7

Full qr. next Saturday.

Days 12 Hours 22 min. the 14th.

Just published
And to be sold by the Printer hereof,
RULES AND ORDERS
For regulating the
MILITIA
Of the Colony of
NEW-YORK:
Recommended by the
PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
August 22, 1775.
And ordered to be printed. 4—

INDIAN LANDS
At ST. VINCENTS.
Upon the first day of March 1776, will be exposed to public sale, at Kingston in the island of St. Vincent,

THAT valuable tract of land lately granted by his Majesty, to the honourable General Monkton, on the following conditions, viz.

The land to be sold for sterling money, one third of the purchase money to be immediately paid in cash at 75 per cent. Exchange, or in such Bills of Exchange upon Britain as will be approved of at the time of sale.

The remaining two thirds in four equal yearly payments, the first payment to be made on the first day of March 1777 upon the Royal Exchange of London, and so on the same day of each immediate following year, till the whole is completed.

The land to remain as security for the payment of the different instalments.

Surveyors are to be immediately empowered to divide the land into proper lots for plantations, and there will soon be regular plans of the whole made out, and lodged with William Crooke and Duncan Campbell, Esq; at St. Vincents; Messrs. Baillies Fraser and Baittie at St. Kitts; Robert Bogle senior, Robert Bogle, jun. Andrew Grant, and James Baillie, Esqrs. Grenada; and Charlton Palmer, Esq; in Philpot Lane, London, for the inspection of the public. And whoever is desirous of knowing further particulars, will please to apply to ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON. 4—7

To be SOLD,

AT public vendue, on Wednesday the twentieth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling house of William Denniston, in Hanover, in the county of Morris, said dwelling house with two rooms on a floor, with a good cellar and cellar kitchen; also a fulling mill and shop, with all the tools and utensils, (of the first quality, and quite new) necessary for carrying on the clothing and dying business, well situate for custom, and on a never failing stream, the house and other buildings being all within a few yards of each other, with about 14 acres of good land, on which said buildings stand, about half of which is well timber'd, the rest brought into proper improvements, &c. Articles to be made known at the time of sale, and the most reasonable time for payment will be allowed, by

WILLIAM DENNISTON.

N. B. Vendue subject to adjournment. 4—7

New Jersey, Sussex County, } NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Matthias Clark, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common goal at New Town, in the county of Sussex, that they appear before Nathaniel Pettit and Samuel Lunday, Esqrs, two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Sussex, on the thirtieth day of September next, at the Court-House at New Town aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtor's estate should not be made, and he discharged, pursuant to an act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the province of New-Jersey, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors. 4—7.

August 26th, 1775.

LONDON, July 4.

A Remonstrance has been received this week from the States General, said to be on account of two Dutch ships being detained at New-York, by one of our men of war. It seems they had firelocks and ammunition on board, supposed to be for the Americans.

At nine o'clock on Friday morning, the proper people belonging to the moving wardrobe, according to the orders given on Wednesday last, had raised the canopy, and fixed the other appurtenances of the Royal Throne at St James's, in order for his Majesty to receive thereon the Address, Remonstrance &c. of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the City of London; his Majesty was present, in order to receive them, but they did not come.

A morning paper says, Capt. John Hopkins, who arrived in the river on Saturday, spoke with, about 3 weeks ago, a Dutch squadron of men of war, the largest of which carried an Admiral's flag at the fore top mast head; all the information he could get from an officer who came on board him, was, that they were bound to a port in America, to demand some Dutch merchant ships, detained by our ships of war.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Wigmore of the Thesis, dated Gibraltar, June 4.

"I met with delay off the gut, the first instant, was fired at several times, and at last brought to, by a shot from a Spanish Frigate of 24 guns, which was cruising against the Moors off Cape Spartel, from which I was at this time distant, about 7 or 8 miles to the northward: He boarded me at last, after having threatened to sink the ship if I did not bring to, and he hauled up the cable off the main hatch way, broke the hatch ways open, cut open several bales, and rummaged the ship between decks all over; this was to seek for powder and arms. But how far they have a right to take such liberty, I know not; however, I have protested against his proceedings, and the Governor has promised to acquaint our Secretary of State, and Ambassador at the court of Spain with it."

The transported felons on board a late ship sent to America, have been refused admittance, and are on their return back.

Morea, April 21. Agi Osman Pacha, grandson of Tapal Osman Pacha, was strangled the 9th of this month, at the time he was making his entry at Negropont, of which he was appointed Governor. To prevent any disturbance, the Janissary Aga of the place, who was charged with the commission, by the Grand Signor, had the precaution to shut the gates of the fortress, whilst he was on the bridge, and to tell the troops who preceded, and those that followed him, that the bridge was broke. At the same time, notice was given to the Pacha, who had then only 10 or 12 people with him, that he must go into the little Castle next the bridge, to settle his accounts with the Sultan. As soon as he got off his horse, they gave him the Grand Signor's order, which condemned him to death, for having refused to go and fight the slaves from Bender, and for having extorted seven hundred purses from the Turks and Greeks of Romelia.

He desired to see his son, and his selictar (one of his principal officers) which was refused him; he offered 50,000 sequins for 15 days respite, which was also refused; he then made his prayer, and put the rope about his own neck. His head was immediately sent to Constantinople. This Governor had 40 mules laden with silver in his train.

By our earliest accounts from Philadelphia, we are assured that a reconciliation would have been the consequence of Lord North's propositions of the 20th of February, if the troops under General Gage, had not commenced hostilities before the same could be taken into consideration.——But now no conciliatory plan, will have any effect, as the whole continent of America look upon that plan as intended merely to lull the people into a fatal security, and particularly in order to get the most leading and active men into their possession——Witness the attempt to surprise Hancock and Adams, and several others in the province of Massachusetts Bay.

It is now believed that our army in America will be very considerably augmented, that posts and communications will be occupied and kept open in the country, and that some considerable inland place, will be made a place of arms, and the generals head quarters, otherwise it will be impossible for the troops to remain much longer in their present situation. There are however several material objections to the practicability of such a plan, at least till the next summer. First it may be proper to inquire whether the King's troops are a force sufficient to penetrate into the country.——Secondly, Though they were, if they must not expect to have the country ruined and destroyed, wherever they are served. And Thirdly, If it would not be impossible, in so short a time, to raise buildings, barracks, or cover for the troops, to defend them against the inclemency of the severe winters they have in that country.

Malaga, June 9. All our wines are advanced surprisingly, on account of the vast quantities bought up by the King's agents, for the use of the garrisons in Barbary, and for the use of the navy and army going on the grand expedition destined against Algiers. They are to sail from Carthagena the 13th instant. The whole armada consists of 50 King's vessels large and small, 500 transports, and upwards of 20 000 horse and foot, commanded by General O'Reiley, who is to lay siege to the said city by land, while the fleet is to attack it by sea.

Hague, July 4. An authentic letter from Madrid, dated June 12, says, "We are no better informed than you of the real destination of our grand armament. The court continues to keep it a profound secret. As to saying it is destined for Algiers, Tunier Tangier, Constantine, those are but mere conjectures. Persons who pretend to be better instructed, and who are really in the way of being so, call it a sequel to the war against the Moors. Time only can clear up the matter. What the public papers have announced in the conclusion of a peace between the Emperor of Morocco and the King of Spain, is destitute of all foundation; for I can assure you that no such thing has hitherto been in question here."

July 12. Prince Masarano, the Spanish Ambassador, was at Kew a few days ago, and 'tis said gave such a satisfactory account of the present warlike preparations of Spain, that the rebellious Americans have nothing to hope, nor England to fear, from them.

The present King of Spain with all his strange peculiarities, is the first monarch of his country that has looked to the right means of improving it. He has established a colony in the Sierra Morena, and called it the New Carolina. Six thousand families from Germany have been transported thither at the King's expence. Houses have been built for them, cattle and implements given them, seed for their lands, and all other necessaries. The lands of this territory are fertile, and capable of being watered. Perhaps the present age cannot produce an instance of greater merit. We are apt to suppose that these great undertakings can never find their way into Spain; but if we reflect upon this instances upon the King's conduct to the Inquisition, upon the banishment of the Jesuits, and upon the reform in the Spanish army, we shall not have any reason to agree in Mr. Clarke's caricatura, but suppose his Catholic Majesty good for something else than shooting cats by torch light.

The Ministry have received private intelligence, that a proposition will be made by the Congress for a reconciliation; and that one of their own body will be the Ambassador. It is debated at present, whether he shall be heard and sent back with an answer, or seized and hanged for treason. Mr. Rigby's opinion may be easily guessed.

The Dutch have certainly done the minister a very great piece of service in their late resolutions at the Hague, and deserve a recompence; but whether it will be for the interest of this country to do it in such manner as has been insinuated, is best known to those who are most acquainted with the commercial interests.

We can assure the public from the most undoubted authority, that the Congress have had the terms of reconciliation in debate, and that as far as their opinion could be collected, they amounted to this proposition:—That when the grievances of America should be redressed, and when hostilities should cease, they would take it into their contemplation, whether Great Britain should not be eased by the Colonies contributing to their own establishment.

A letter from Dr. Franklin, of the 21st ult. says, that there was the utmost unanimity in the proceedings of the Congress; that they had resolved to prosecute the war against the ministry vigorously; and that he had no thoughts of returning till matters were finally settled.

The news brought by the Meredith Packet, which has so much alarmed administration, is said to be—that a large body of Spaniards are actually on their march, and within a short distance of Gibraltar; and that the Spanish fleet is not more than 60 leagues off that place, where they were in daily expectation of being besieged both by sea and land.

Letters by the Charming Peggy mention, that the Congress had voted 36 000 men as a standing army, besides the militia, and one million of Pennsylvania currency to pay them with; that three of the Delegates be a committee to act; that they are resolved to send manifestoes to all the powers in Europe, to let them know their reasons for breaking with their mother country; that they are determined not to submit till they are reinstated in all the privileges they enjoyed before the late acts, &c. and that all the ports be stopt up on the 22d of July.

They write from Lisbon, that a duty extra is laid on all wines exported from that country, to the continent of America.

We are from the best authority assured, that the last letters which were received by administration from Gen. Gage, contained a peremptory demand of a large, and speedy reinforcement, or permission to resign.

The Right Hon. Earl Percy has, we hear, obtained leave to return for a short time to England, on affairs of the utmost importance.

The regulation of a certain Commander in Chief, is the occasion of much consternation and trouble in the cabinet.

We learn that four ships of the line, two frigates, one sloop of war, and some schooners, are to be sent out with all expedition to America.

Sixteen sail of transports, of large burthen, are ordered to be taken up immediately in the river, for the service of government, in order to carry ammunition, stores, &c. to America, the West-Indies, &c.

All the extra messengers were yesterday ordered into attendance.

The utmost expedition is ordered to be used in getting ready the clothing, arms, &c. which are now preparing for the 5000 men ordered to be embodied in Canada.

We are assured, that it is the uniform and unanimous opinion of the members of the cabinet, that all the acts of parliament, respecting the Americans, shall be carried into execution with the utmost vigour and spirit.

Mr. Justice Wilkes, the third Justice of the King's Bench, is the Judge who is to try Mrs Rudd the ensuing sessions at the Old Baily, which commences this day. Her trial is said to come on to morrow.

A correspondent who heard the evidence given to the Grand Jury, on Monday, at Hicks's Hall, is of opinion that it was not such as can effect the life of Mrs. Rudd; the whole of which only tended to establish a transaction between her and Robert Perreau, which if proved, will place her in the situation of an accomplice, and entitle her to her enlargement.

This day, at one o'clock, the two Sheriffs, attended by the City Remembrancer, &c. will wait on his Majesty at St. James's to know when he will be pleased to receive the humble Petition and Address from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in behalf of the Americans.

Monday arrived at Dover the Polly, Thompson, and the Mary, Turrel, both from New-York. They have brought over several of the most capital families who have left New-York, on account of the troubles that subsist there, which are not likely to end till that once flourishing city is laid in ruins, which was daily expected when the above ships sailed from thence.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, July 9.

"The twenty task companies, consisting of 500 shipwrights, still continue to absent themselves from his Majesty's Dock Yard here, and are determined not to return to their duty until their wages are raised to half a crown per day. The above companies are picked men, and esteemed as good workmen as any in the Royal Navy; they intend to petition his Majesty for redress, being unable to support themselves and families upon so small a sum as two shillings and one penny a day. In order to accomplish the same, they have appointed Mr Joseph Mearse, and Mr. Daniel Rowley, Shipwrights belonging to the said companies, who are qualified men, and extraordinary good workmen, to deliver their petition to his Majesty, for which purpose they set out from hence for London yesterday, at which place they are to meet with two of their brother shipwrights from Woolwich, with the like number from Portsmouth, and two from Plymouth Yards, deputed for the same business. A contribution is to be made to morrow by the Gentlemen of this town, for the support of the shipwrights belonging to this Dock-Yard, who have large families, and are in want of the necessaries of life.

"Yesterday about seventy shipwrights belonging to the Day Companies, who were appointed to work on board the ships fitting out for sea at this port, absented themselves and joined the Task Companies, being determined, it seems, not to go to work again till their wages are raised to half a crown a day.

"Orders were likewise received for the Liverpool frigate, of 28 guns, to be fitted for sea with the greatest expedition.

"Our dock yard appears a scene of distress, there being now only a few old shipwrights, worn out in the service, to do the business here, with a few apprentices, though three ships are ordered to be got ready for sea immediately, viz. the Roebuck of 44 guns, the Milford of 28, and the Liverpool beforementioned."

June 26. On Saturday evening an order arrived at the tower for the immediate getting ready 3000 stand of arms; the place of their destination is not publicly known, but it is generally imagined they are to be sent to Virginia.

Twelve frigates are ordered to be commissioned conditionally for the American service.

Four of the men of war now fitting out at Portsmouth, are designed for America; two for Boston, in order to strengthen the King's forces and to assist the troops now there.

June 19. We hear that one of the following measures is immediately to be adopted by government; either to keep possession with troops of all the great towns on the coast of America, and shut all her ports with frigates; or to finish the war at once, by reducing with a military force, the provinces of New England to obedience. This measure it is thought will be pursued, as an example is necessary (says our correspondent) after the Americans have drawn the sword.

A correspondent informs us, that the reason of the present appearance of inactivity among the servants of the crown is, the difficulty of giving instructions to the troops how to proceed in the project of over running the provinces of New England; whether they are to treat them with all the rigour of war indiscriminately, or only attack and seize such as oppose them in the field. It is said the form of an oath is prepared, which is to be tendered to such as submit; the purport of which is, owning the supremacy of parliament in all matters whatsoever with regard to America; and that, for the future, no person without taking such oath, shall be capable of acting in any civil or military capacity whatsoever.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated June 25, says, "Friday night an express arrived at the victualling office here to set another oven to work, to bake 14 suits a day (a suit is an hundred weight) for the service in America, as all their supplies must come from England."

June 30. Three frigates, with a line of battle ship, are ordered to cruise on the coast of South Carolina, while a bomb ketch under their protection, is to lie before Charlestown to awe that town, and prevent the people, at their peril, from sending any aid to the Bostonians. The same precautions are to be used with respect to Virginia and Maryland. In short, all the ports of the refractory colonies are to be shut up, and their whole commerce is to be entirely stopped.

July 1. We are all informed that some Spanish agents are buying up here large parcels of goods that were originally intended for the American markets. This shews that the Spaniards intend availing themselves of the unhappy disputes with the Americans, by supplying them with such goods as they will not import from us.

Orders are given, and now executing at the Tower, for 3000 stand of arms to be got ready with all expedition, to be shipped off for Canada.

It is said a draught of twenty men from every regiment in England, is to be made immediately, which are to be embarked for America.

Our ministry, it is assured, have impatiently waited for these three weeks past for some important explanations from the court of Madrid. The French ministry, it is said, have warmly enforced the representations of the court of London on this occasion.

A vessel is arrived at Portsmouth from Boston; it is one of the transports which carried over troops from Ireland, and brought dispatches from General Gage, which were immediately sent off for London. It is said they bring some proposals for a plan of reconciliation between England and the colonies, sent to the Governor from the General Congress.

The 17th regiment of foot is ordered to embark from Scotland to Ireland, and the Royal Regiment of Highlanders now in that kingdom, are ordered over to be augmented to a hundred men a company, besides non commissioned officers; after which, they are to be sent to America.

A regiment of Marines is going to be raised in Ireland, which is to consist of a thousand men, exclusive of Officers.

There is a report current, that the Congress has wrote to Lord Dartmouth a conciliatory letter to settle the difference between Great-Britain and America. This letter is to be laid before the Privy Council, and the Congress Delegates are to remain at Philadelphia, in an adjourned state for their answer.

Yesterday Capt. Roache was examined by the Privy Council, touching the murder of Captain Ferguson, when Captain Younge, and Surgeon Kairncross, attended. The Lords, after deliberating three hours, directing a warrant to be made out, by virtue of which Capt. Roache was committed to Newgate.

The news brought by the Meredith packet, which has so much alarmed Administration, is said to be—that a large body of Spaniards are actually on their march, and within a short distance of Gibraltar; and that the Spanish fleet is not more than 60 leagues off that place, where they were in daily expectation of being besieged both by sea and land.

By letters from Ireland we are informed, that the people in the northern countries let their flax grow longer this year than usual, in hopes that it might strengthen the seed, which they give great attention to, as they have no prospect of having any from America this year.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, June 20.

"It is apprehended here (and with great reason) that this unhappy country will soon be involved in a war. A Spanish army of considerable force is within a short march of our frontiers; and the Spanish Ambassador seems upon the point of leaving this city, not having received a satisfactory answer whether the Court of Portugal will join Spain in case a war should break out between England and them; the only answer he could obtain was, that the King of Portugal could not think of deserting their old Ally; besides, they had only a sufficient force to guard their territories, and protect their trading ships in the time of war. We have a tolerable strong fleet, well manned, and our land forces well disciplined; part of them have received orders to march to guard our frontiers from an invasion. Trade at present flourishes, and the English merchants have every advantage that can be given them, which has given great disgust to the French, who have complained to their court of it; so I am pretty certain France or Spain, and perhaps both, will find some means to break with us; but while we have so faithful an ally as England, we are under no dreadful apprehensions of having this country brought under the Spanish yoke. Just now arrived three ships from America, laden with wheat, but can't get their names."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 29.

"In a full assembly of the States General the 20th ult. it was resolved, that orders be issued from the Admiralty Board of their High Mightinesses the States General, to the Sieur Van Stort, Vice Admiral of the Dutch squadron in the West Indies, instructing him to give orders to all persons under him, to their utmost power to seize and destroy all ammunition, stores, and provisions which may be found in any ship or ships bound from any of the Dutch settlements in that quarter, or on board Dutch ships from any quarter, which are bound to any part in the English American colonies, except such as is consigned either to the Governors of New England, Philadelphia, New York, Halifax, or Virginia, and that such captures shall be considered as lawful prizes, and be shared among the officers and crews of those vessels concerned in taking them, the same as those who are enemies to the States, but that the crews (the Captain, his chief mate, and Supercargoe, if any, excepted) be landed on the nearest dominion of Great Britain, where such capture is made Resolved also, that the Sieur Van Stort make this known in every Dutch port or harbour where he may touch.

"Ordered, That these resolutions be made known to his Excellency Mr. York, the British Minister to the States; and also a copy of the same be sent to the Dutch Resident at London."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 8.

"On Wednesday, agreeable to orders from the Navy Board, 92 people were discharged from the dock yard. None of the others are yet gone to work; but are making fresh petitions, addressed to the inhabitants, &c. of this and the adjacent towns."

It was yesterday currently reported in the city, that Gibraltar was attacked by the Spaniards; but whether the report originated with the *Alley gentry*, or not, we will not take upon us to determine.

The people of Ireland, it is said, are exceedingly uneasy, and very apprehensive that the Spaniards mean to pay them a visit, as they are at present totally incapable of resisting them, for when the next American embarcation takes place, it is computed there will not be then 4000 effective men in the whole kingdom, many of the regiments of foot scarcely amounting to 180 men.

WORCESTER, September 6.

By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, from Boston, which place he left very lately, we learn, that the distresses of the inhabitants daily increased; when he left the town, twenty two hundred were sick, and great numbers had died, he supposes near thirty in a week for some time past, that fresh provision was scarcely ever seen and when any was for sale, the price was so high that but few could purchase it;—that the inhabitants were destitute of fewel, and had no prospect of obtaining any;—that when the cold season comes on, they must be in as complete a state of misery and distress as perhaps people ever were, that notwithstanding the present and the prospect of a much greater scene of misery, our *Modern Pharaoh*, (Gage) as if he was determined to be exceeded by none, still persists in hardness of heart, by refusing to let the people go;—that the ill usage of the inhabitants was in a great measure owing to the influence some of the tory gentry had over Gage, and seemed determined like their masters *North* and the *Devil*, to reak their vengeance upon those unhappy people whether innocent or guilty;—that many houses have been broke open, the furniture of some totally destroyed, and others plundered of goods to a very great amount.

Our army continue busy at work on Plough-Hill, and notwithstanding a heavy and almost continual fire from the enemy on Bunker's Hill, have never yet quitted the spot, but go on with their work as if nothing molested them.

A party of the ministerial army on Friday last appeared by the ground where Mr. Brown's house on Boston neck lately stood, with a design of entrenching there; on which a compliment of some twenty four pounders was paid them from our fort in Roxbury, which caused them to retreat; some time after they attempted to possess the place again, but were again obliged to quit it.

Notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy from Boston neck, Bunker's hill, and their floating batteries upon our army at Plough and Prospect hills, Roxbury, Dorchester, &c. for the week past they have killed only six men, four at Plough hill, and two at Roxbury.

We hear that a young gentleman lately from England, a volunteer in Gage's army, and one or two more, were killed in the enemy's floating battery, which was sunk, the beginning of last week, by our battery at Temple's farm.

Two deserters from the enemy came to Roxbury camp last week. It is said a number more endeavoured to come off with them, but were prevented.

Extract of a letter from Middletown, Connecticut, August 23.

"By express last night to Hartford from Crown Point, we hear that all the Indians have left Johnson, except thirty, and that it is expected our men are passed St. John's by this time, where all the regulars are posted; that they intended to be with them before they could get their vessels ready. I am in expectation we shall have Governor Carlton at Hartford soon."

L O S T,

ON Saturday evening the 26th of August last, between the New Ferry, and the house of Mr. Abner Hetfield's, at Elizabeth-Town, some shop goods, viz. Black silk mitts, pins, and sundry articles not particularly known; and some wearing apparel, viz. Check cover sluts, men's caps, and many other things put up in a red wrapper. Any person that has found it, or can give any information to Mr. Crane, at said ferry, so that the owner may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

It is to be hoped that no person, at such a time as this, will be so lost to reason as to detain them from the right owner. 6—9

[A Resolution of the Congress relating to Capt. Wyn, with a Note on it, with several other Articles, omitted for Want of Room.]

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I the subscriber did sometime in the month of April anno domini 1774, execute and deliver to Stephen Rogers of Danby, in Charlotte county, and province of New York, two certain notes of hand for one hundred and twenty pounds each note, the one payable in March last past; which said note hath or ought to have an indorsement of some money being paid thereon, on the back thereof; the other note will be payable in the year of our Lord 1776 Which said two notes, and the money already paid upon one of them, were given as a consideration for several lots of land in Danby aforesaid, for which the said Rogers promised that he, together with one Roger Williams, would give the subscriber a good warranty deed. And whereas it is since become evident that the said Rogers and Williams, or either of them, were not the proper, rightful and lawful owners, or proprietors of at least part of the said intended to be purchased lots of land; and the subscriber has not yet received any title whatever, for any part of the said lands, from the said Rogers: And I the subscriber am apprehensive that the said Rogers may offer to assign, or transfer the said notes;—these are therefore to notify and caution all persons, warning them not to accept or take an assignment, or transfer of the said notes, or either of them, as I will not pay them; and do intend to contest the payment of them, and each of them, until a proper, legal, and good title is procured by the said Stephen Rogers, from the proper and rightful original owner of the same, to me in fee simple, with a proper warranty.

CHARLES ARNOLD.

Danby, 21st Aug. 1775. 6—9

IN pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York, entitled, "An Act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," we do hereby give notice, that we have been duly appointed trustees for all the creditors of John M'Lean, of the county of Charlotte, an absconding debtor; and pursuant to the directions of the said act, do require all persons who are indebted to the said John M'Lean, to pay unto us the said trustees, by the second day of October next, all such sum and sums of money which they owe to him; and also to deliver unto us, all other effects of the said John M'Lean, which he, she, or they may have in their hands, power, or custody; and further, we do hereby desire all the creditors of the said John M'Lean, by the said second day of October, to deliver unto us the said trustees, or one, or two of us, their respective demands against the said John M'Lean. Given under our hands, at Albany, the 28th day of August 1775.

ABRAHAM C. CUYLER.
CORNELIUS GLEN
STEPHEN LUSH.

6—9

FOR SALE,

TWO ELEGANT SITUATIONS,

In the City of PERTH AMBOY, in the Province of New-Jersey, being Part of the Estate of the late Doctor LEWIS JOHNSTON, deceased.

THE whole of this part of the estate contains 203 acres of excellent land, extending from High-street, in the said City, along Rariton River, near one mile westward; a considerable part of which is now in choice English Grass, and the rest is well adapted either for grass, or the raising of grain, of which it has been found to produce plentiful crops of all kinds. On the premises are,

1st. The large, commodious brick mansion house, standing about 100 yards from High-Street, commanding a delightful view of the River and Bay; together with a convenient barn, stables and other out-houses, a good garden, and a variety of choice fruit trees.

2d. Another commodious brick dwelling house two stories high, fronting on the said river, about 180 rods from High-street; together with a large barn and other out-houses, a spacious garden stored with a well chosen collection of fruit trees, and a young bearing orchard of apple trees.

The situations of these houses are delightfully pleasant and healthy, and capable of the most elegant and tasty improvements. They are also very convenient on account of the great plenty of fish they afford, and particularly the best of oysters and clams, which, at low water, may be gathered in plenty before the doors. And their proximity to the town, among many other conveniences, affords an opportunity of enjoying the pleasures of society. Which, all together, render them as eligible places for Gentlemen's Seats as any in the province. About 161 acres of the land are allotted to these houses, and will be divided equally between them, or in such other proportion as will best suit the purchasers.

The remainder to be laid out in lots of about six acres each, fronting on Market-street, and will be very convenient to the inhabitants of the town for pasture or mowing grounds. On one of them are a dwelling house and garden, suitable for a small family. These six acres lots, if not sold by private bargain before the twelfth day of September next, will then be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder.

Any person inclined to purchase the whole or any part of the premises, may apply to James Parker, John Smyth and Heathcote Johnston, of the City of Perth Amboy, Executors of the last will and testament of the said Dr. Johnston, or to Bowes Reed, Esq; at Burlington.

Perth-Amboy, August 1, 1775. 6—9

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, early on Tuesday morning the 5th instant, a negro man named TITUS, about 25 years old, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made and proportioned every way, and is very likely for a negro: He had on when he went away, a short brown coat, made of coating; an old homespun blue and white striped linen jacket with sleeves; and a blue and white striped homespun trowsers, almost new. The hat he is supposed to have took with him is very remarkable, (unless since changed) having no brim round it, it is very much worn. He can play a little both on the fiddle and fife. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, if taken out of the colony of Connecticut, and Eight Dollars if within the colony, and all reasonable charges paid by

6—9 HENRY VAN DYCK.

NEWPORT, September 4.

A sloop was lately carried into Boston with live stock from Connecticut, which was taken by a cruiser, which vessel and cargo was condemned in Boston as forfeited; the Captain of which left Boston last Tuesday, and informs, that ten regulars were carried into Boston dead, the Sunday before, who had been killed by the riflemen belonging to the American army, on Saturday night, the 26th of last month; that it was very sickly among the inhabitants and the ministerial troops; and that there were but about 2000 regulars in Boston fit for duty, and the same number at Bunker's hill.

To ——— ———, Esq; Representative for the county of Cumberland, one of the Attornies of the Supreme Court of the province of New York, Judge of Probates and Surrogate, one of the Attornies of the Court of Common Pleas for said county, King's Attorney, and late Clerk of said Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, for said county, &c.

SIR,

SINCE you have so many important offices heaped upon you, it may excite the curiosity of several of your acquaintance, to inquire whether your friends had a strict regard to virtue and merit, when they so lavishly conferred on you the abovementioned posts of emolument and honour, with which you now are, or have been invested. Surely a person of your distinguished rank and character is by no means undeserving of notice. I shall therefore, as I am considerably in your debt, endeavour to balance accounts; and you'll not question my veracity, when I assure you, that it has not been owing to any particular respect for your person, that I have so long omitted an application to you. The English language has no term of reproach, the mind of man has no idea of detestation, which has not been applied to you and exhausted. As I live in the country, and am a plain unlettered man, far remote from the seat of learning, you will pardon me, if I do not delineate your character, and give your conduct those masterly strokes which might be expected from the inspired pen of a Wilkes, or Junius.

If the Almighty had given you an understanding qualified to project and put in execution, schemes equal to the wishes and corrupt principles of your depraved heart, you would have been made a most powerful engine, to accomplish the ruin of this country. —We owe it to the goodness of providence, that when it was foreseen its gifts would be misapplied, but slender abilities have been allowed; and these have been very much weakened and blunted, by a life of constant intemperance and debauchery. When you first made your appearance among us, the eyes of the whole county were fixed upon you,—they gazed at your trappings, with wonder and astonishment. You endeavoured to make the simple, as well as the more knowing, believe, that a being more than mortal, was wrapped up in the tinsel finery of ——— ———. It is acknowledged, that you thus imposed upon the ignorance and credulity of many people in the county. Most of us imagined and were willing to believe you came to deliver the county from the confused state in which it had been long involved, through the ignorance of some, and knavery of others who belonged to the court.

How much their expectations have been answered, the county has for a considerable time happily experienced. Just after your arrival, you was consulted in almost all causes, as the oracle of law. You twisted and moulded the court into whatever form you pleased, but unhappily for you, what you gave us in your opinion, to be law one day, was in the next, totally reversed. Every Attorney at the court (at the same time) knew you to be no more, than both a knave and a quack: You was by the sensible and judicious, equally the object of ridicule and contempt.

Let us next view you, as setting your self up a candidate, to represent the county in the Assembly at New York. When you was canvassing for your election, you duped the good people of the county, into a belief, that in consideration they would do you the honour to elect you, you would serve them faithfully without fee or reward. It was on that consideration that you obtained a majority of suffrages to represent them in the said Assembly at New York. The honest freeholders rightly judged, that on account of their poverty, they were unable to maintain two Assembly men at New York, three or four months in the year; also, the county was informed, that some kind generous gentlemen in the city of New York, offered to solicit for what laws the people should want, to be made gratis. Many men, of unblemished integrity, will at any time, when called, declare on oath, that you sundry times solemnly promised, that in consideration the people would send you representative, you would not charge them one farthing for your time and trouble. But to the astonishment of the whole county, as soon as you was returned a member elected, and admitted one of the honorable Assembly at New York, you procured a law to be passed, enabling you to receive twelve shillings New York currency per day for your services; a tax has been levied on their polls and estates, to raise the same, and the monies you have constantly received.

Moreover you knew that the Delegates from the several towns in the county, (at Westminster) voted to adhere strictly to the resolutions of the honorable American Congress; nevertheless, you have spared no pains as a member of the Assembly, the last winter sessions, to blast the salutary methods recommended by the Congress.

Is your conduct herein, agreeable to the trust and confidence reposed in you? Where is your honour? Where is your integrity? Where is your honesty? But why do I mention such things? when your name is a satire on religion, truth, honour and honesty.

In the next place, I shall view you in the character of a lawyer, a character truly honourable, when the gentlemen of the law, are men of humanity, veracity, learning, probity and integrity. But, passing over many of your private exactions and oppressions, let us view your conduct with regard to Mr. Leonard Spaulding, the mention of whose name ought to cover you with blushes and confusion. How greatly have you injured, wronged and oppressed that poor man and his indigent numerous family! Mr. Spaulding applied to you as a minister of the law, a minister of justice, to assist him to get possession of some lands and tenements, to which he had a just claim. You undertook for him, got possession of the farm, but instead of taking the stated fees which you had a right to, insisted on having half the said farm, which you compelled him to make you a deed of, and now this moment, stand indicted for the crime of Champerty, which is the most odious species of maintenance, before the honourable Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the colony of New York. But in order to raise yourself out of this unfortunate box into which you had thrown yourself, with the assistance of your genius, you luckily struck out a project, which you thought would dis-entangle you from the indictment.

Mr. Spaulding, whom you had defrauded and by whose testimony you was indicted, being irritated at the passing of the Quebec Bill, and having it is reported, said in the heat of passion, that the king had forfeited his coronation oath, you immediately determined to improve it, to your advantage, advised two Justices of the Quorum (Judge Sabin and Mr. Justice Willard) to issue a warrant to apprehend said Spaulding for high treason. Their honours pursued your advice; consequently Spaulding was committed but unfortunately some how or other the Jail door broke down, and Spaulding walked off; and now the good people in general, in contradiction to your opinion, verily believe that he was not guilty of the greatest crime which the law knows of, and ought not to be drawn, hanged and quartered.

Sir, I believe I have related nearly the truth, however I appeal to those who were most acquainted with the transaction. —The most ignorant among us, can see through all your designs, which require a longer head than yours, to carry them into execution. I add one thing more, the falsifying three judicial records when you was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. That affair was a most daring piece of fraud and villainy indeed, which can be proved against you by undeniable testimony; and if you should ever shew yourself publickly in this county when the Court of Oyer and Terminer sits, depend on it, there will be virtue enough in the Grand Inquest, to indict you for the same, although through the fraud and knavery of a principal evidence, who, I suppose you had suborned, you escaped the last Court of Oyer and Terminer, I trust you will not have such good luck for time to come.

To relate all your crimes would be an Herculean labour; I therefore leave you an example, to prove to the world, that the ways of the wicked are crooked ways, and that the path of the ungodly leads down to Hell.

A FREEHOLDER.

Cumberland County July 21, 1775.

NEW YORK, September 14.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Albany, September 2.

"By an Express arrived last Evening, we hear there has been a Skirmish near St. John's, between a reconnoitering Party of our Men in a Boat, and a Boat of Regulars, Canadians and Indians.—The General's Letter on the Occasion mentions, that the Captain of our Party was killed (one Baker) and a Number of the Whites, and two Indians of the Enemy were slain;—that General Montgomery, with 1200 men, set off the first of the Week for St. John's, and were to muster on the Isle of Nois, until joined by General Schuyler, who with about as many more Men, has by this Time arrived, so that within a very few Days it is possible the Blow will be struck, which shall determine the Fate of three Provinces; and here I must wait an idle Listner to News, merely because hard Necessity ties me down, as our Men cannot yet march for the want of their Campaign Equipage."

Extract of a Letter from the same Gentleman, Sept. 5.

"Before you get this you will hear of the unhappy Affair of Capt. Baker, near St. John's: It seems Baker had often been sent out by General Schuyler, to make Observations, but always with strict Orders never to molest either Canadians or Indians. The last Tour he made was without any Orders from the General, and landing some where on the Shore of the Lake, he indiscreetly, or wickedly, snapped his Firelock at some Indians he saw near him; immediately he was fired at and slain, on which his People returned the Fire, and killed two of the Savages.—This Matter was immediately represented in its true Colours by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, to the Six Nations, now in Congress in this City, who thanked them for their Candour; and in order to put out the Flame which this unhappy Affair could not help kindling, a Lieutenant sets out to Day, with four Mohawk Indians, and an Interpreter, to join General Schuyler, wherever he shall be to endeavour to make up Matters. This Affair was prodigiously misrepresented here at first."

Extract of a Letter dated 31st August 1775, from a Gentleman at Ticonderoga, to his Friend in New York, (a Student of the Law.)

"Col. Waterbury and Ritzema, under the Command of General Montgomery, embarked on Monday Night, with 1200 Men for Isle aux Noix, near St. John's to stop our Enemies strong Vessels, by Pickets and Booms, till the Army and Artillery are ready. Your Country Men with united Voices, cry aloud for your utmost Exertion in this Time of Need, *Inter arma silent Leges*—Pray to Arms, to Arms, my Friend! —Give your Country Testimony of your Attachment to the Cause in which we are engaged, Supineness and Lukewarmness, breathe Destruction to a free People.—Our all is at Stake, I had rather never again return from the Field, than live and die a Slave.

"I am on the eve of Embarkation with the Remainder of the Army, and nine or ten Pieces of Artillery; four Twelve Pounders are gone, you will soon hear of very bloody Scenes.—Hostilities are already commenced in this Quarter.—I hope in five Days to be one of the Possessors of Montreal.

"The Indian Convention will be very favourable to our Cause.—Gage has got 2950 Barrels of Flour, from Philadelphia."

Capt. Coupar left London the 13th of July, in Company with the Ship Dutchess of Gordon Capt. Harvey, and two Ships for Philadelphia, and parted from them twelve Days after he came out.

Capt. Coupar informs us, and all the Letters from England agree, that no more Troops are to be sent to America from Great Britain, and that the Ministry are much distressed to equip their Ships, owing to a Combination of the Carpenters in order to raise their Wages from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. per Diem; that the Inhabitants of Great Britain were impatient to know the Result of our Continental Congress, when it was not in the least doubted they would willingly come to such Terms as would be agreeable to the People of this Continent; and that the Parliament was to meet the 27th of July.

The Ship Rosamond was to sail from London for this Port, a few Days after Capt. Coupar; and we hear the Packet had sailed from Falmouth.

Most of the Delegates of this Province, are gone to Philadelphia to attend the Continental Congress.

At the Supreme Court, held at the City of Perth-Amboy, in the Province of New-Jersey, on the sixth Day of September Instant, Malcolm M'Courry produced his Excellency the Governor's Licence, to practise as an Attorney at Law generally in that Province, was sworn and admitted accordingly in open Court; his Licence before extended only to the County Courts of that Province. He sincerely thanks all those Gentlemen that were aiding and consenting thereunto.

A Vessel arrived at Philadelphia from Ireland, we hear brings Advice that the News of the Battle at Bunkers Hill, was arrived there before they left Ireland.

It is also said that the Spaniards under Gen. O'Reily, had lost 10 000 in an Engagement with the Moors, but we know no Authority for the Report.

A few Days ago, Gen. Wooster with the Forces under his Command, returned to his Encampment at Harlem.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Army at Ticonderoga, to his friend in this City, dated August 25, 1775.

"I have now the pleasure to inform you, that we arrived here on the 19th ult. in good spirits, though we had a very fatiguing march, being obliged to go round by Skenesborough, as there were not boats at lake George to bring us over. Out of the 4 companies, we had twelve deserted from us on the road, and the most of those were old deserters from the regulars. We held a court martial at every other stage, and gave several of the unruly ones, Moses's law, i. e. thirty nine; and they now begin to behave very well, being kept under as strict discipline as any of the regulars. There is the greatest plenty of fresh and salt provisions here, the men have as much as they can use; a jill of rum and as much spruce beer as they can drink, every day, so that they have no occasion to drink the Lake water, it being reckoned very unhealthy.——The number of troops here at present is 1700 men, and 700 at Crown Point, about 14 miles from here. We expect this day 4 companies of the second battalion of New York forces, the boats being already sent for them. We are ordered to be in readiness in 8 days, to sail for St. John's, where we shall have a smart brush with the regulars; the battoes are now making with the greatest expedition, and I am afraid the rest of our regiment will not be here in time. The General talks a good deal of their being so dilatory in coming up, and seems to regret very much the being obliged to go without them. There has been a French gentleman here lately from Canada, who has put our men in great spirits, by assuring us that the greatest part of the Canadians would join us upon our arrival, but that they dare not make themselves known to be our friends, till we are landed amongst them. The same gentleman, who is a person of great property there, declared that upon our arrival, he would kill five fat oxen to make a treat for the officers. As for my own part, there is nothing gives me the least uneasiness.

P. S. Since writing the above, a Spy of ours arrived from St. John's, who says, that there were two vessels ready to be launched at that post, each mounting 16 guns, in order to take possession of the Lake, which would render it impossible for us, for some time, to get past, therefore we have received immediate orders to embark for that place, and are to sail to morrow morning the 28th.

Col. Waterbury's regiment of 1000 men, Captain Mott's company of 100 men, and our own four companies, with 700 that are now at Crown Point; and 500 of the mountain boys are to join us. Our Spy informs us that there were only 570 regulars at St. John's, and 50 Indians; so that I am in hopes we shall meet with very little resistance, if we do, we are pretty well prepared for them. We leave 5 companies of the second battalion of New-York forces here, and about 3 companies of the New England troops. This is all the intelligence I can give you at present.

A few Days ago arrived here from the Eastward, in her Way to the Southward, *Her Serene Highness* CAROLINA AUGUSTA HARRIOT, *Princess Hereditary of Browntenburgh, Marchioness of Waldegrave, &c.*

MR. HOLT,

PLEASE in your next paper, to insert the following extract of a letter from Capt. *Vandeput* of his Majesty's ship *Asia*, to Abraham Lott, Contractor for supplying the King's ships on this station, dated the 9th of September 1775, with a view to correct a paragraph in your last week's Journal.

"Will you do me the favor to contradict a paragraph in Mr. Holt's Paper, in which he says that the man of war had stopped several vessels with provisions and that we had set our *own price* upon whatever we chose *to take*. The truth is, that we have not *taken* or *bought* any sort of provisions, from any vessel, except three hundred oysters, which I bought yesterday, and for which I gave the owner two shillings more than what he told me was the market price. The transport has, I believe, got a few fowls and ducks for their sea stock, not being able to procure any from the shore; but I am well assured, that whatever price was asked for them was paid, and that the officer in the transport has receipts for whatever few things he has bought.——I should not have taken notice of this, as I scarcely suppose any one who knows me would believe it; but I think it would be blame-worthy in any one, not to contradict any such report, which if credited, might serve to inflame, which are but too frequently propagated for that end."

To be sold by the Printer,

DOCTOR OGDEN's celebrated ANTIDYSENTERIC PILLS, for the Cure of the BLOODY FLUX.

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on Wednesday night the 6th of September, 1775, a BAY MARE, part blood, is branded on her right thigh with D D, or two Dee's; one of her foremost feet half grey, has somewhat low carriage, a natural trotter. Whoever takes said mare and thief, and secures the thief in some of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive Three Pounds reward, or Thirty Shillings for the mare only, and all reasonable charges paid by [illegible] Dey, of [illegible] county, New Jersey.

POET'S CORNER.

The Patriot's Wish.

OF private passions, all my soul divest,
And let my dearest country fill my breast.
To public good transfer each fond desire,
And clasp my country with a lover's fire.
Well pleas'd her weighty burdens let me bear,
Dispense all pleasure, and engross all care;
Still quick to find, to feel the public woes,
And wake, that millions may enjoy repose.

HAS FOR SALE

At his Jewelery, Hardware, and Cutlery Store, the lower end of the Fly Market.

SMALL SWORDS and Cutteau de Chasse's of various sorts, with a General Assortment of the above articles, which may be had on moderate terms for cash, buys old Gold, Silver, Tortoise shell, and Ivory.——Those who have demands on him, are desired to furnish him with their accompts, and any who are indebted to him are entreated to discharge the same as soon as possible. 98——

HENRY O'BRIAN,

Stay Maker from DUBLIN,

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a close and constant attendance to his business, with an obliging readiness to serve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats, Riding ditto, &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the Publick's humble servant, at the sign of the Stays, in Broad street, near the City-Hall. 95——

THE Partnership of Henry Van Vleck and Son, being dissolved, this is to request all persons who are indebted to Henry Van Vleck, or to said partnership of Henry Van Vleck and Son, either by bond, note, or book debt, to make speedy payment to Henry Van Vleck, or in his absence to Henry W. Perry. It is expected that those debts which have been long due, will be paid very soon, to prevent their being put into the hands of an Attorney. 5—7

New York 1st Sept. 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons that have any demands against the estate of the late Peter B[illegible]ther, of this city, blacksmith, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested; and all persons that are indebted to said estate by bond, note, or book debt, are likewise requested to make immediate payment, to prevent those disagreeable proceedings the law directs. 5—8

George Janeway, and } Executors.
John Walter,

New York, Sept. 1st, 1775.

IF William Searles, who about five years ago kept a school at or near Hackinsack, be yet alive, he is desired to inform the Printer hereof where he resides, that an application may be made to him, which will pay him for the trouble of giving that information.

Aug. 22d, 1775. 5—8

TO BE SOLD,

By the executors of Joost Duryee, late of Jamaica South, in Queen's County, on Nassau Island, deceased.

THE following parcels of land and meadow, at Jamaica South, aforesaid, near Old Neck, being part of the estate of the said Joost Duryee, viz.

The dwelling house and homestead of the said Joost Duryee, as it is now in fence, containing 72 acres and an half and ten square rods, or thereabouts. An excellent grist mill, with one pair of mill stones, mill-house, bolting house, adjoining to the same together with bolting mill clothes, scales, weights, mill picks, iron crows, and every other implement to the same mill belonging.

Twenty four acres of excellent salt meadow land, lying contiguous to the said mill. Ten acres and twenty square rods of wood land in three lots.

The sale of the above, to be on Monday the 16th of October next, at Jamaica South, aforesaid, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, when the articles of sale will be made known, or, if required at any time before, by the subscribers, who will give an indisputable title to the purchaser. A fine healthy negro boy, of about 10 years of age, will be sold also on the same day.

JACOB DURYEE, } Executors.
ALBERT TERHUNER.

Sept. 6, 1775. 5

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscribers, or to Jacob Rhinelander; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.
SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.

1702 New-York, August 10, 1775.

Ten Pounds Reward.

Baltimore Town, Aug. 20, 1775.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, an English convict servant, named *Benjamin Segers*, a blacksmith and gunsmith by trade, a very straight, round fac'd fellow, about 5 feet 11 inches high, has a remarkable down frowning look, short light hair, and several scars on his head and face: Had on when he went away, a white shirt, blue coat, striped trowsers, spotted stockings, new pumps, and an old beaver hat cut in the fashion, may probably forge a pass, as he writes a good hand.

Whoever takes up and secures said servant, in any of his Majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, shall have, if 20 miles from home, forty shillings, and if 100 miles the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

AWBRAY RICHARDSON.

N. B. It is thought said servant is gone to New-York.

ALL Persons that have any demands on the estate of Ezekiel Cheever, late of Morris Town, deceased, either by mortgage, bond, note, book debt, or otherwise, are desired for very particular reasons, to send them to the subscribers, by the first day of October next; and all those that are indebted to the said estate, are desired to make speedy payment to prevent trouble.

JACOB MORRELL } Executors.
NATHAN REEVE,
JON. CHEEVER. 5—8

EARTHEN WARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at the well-known House called Katechemet's Mead-House, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes, jugs of several sizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wash basons, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, too tedious to particularize, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New-York, Sept. 1, 1775.

WHEREAS attempts may be made to promote discord among the inhabitants of this colony, and to assist and aid the ministerial army and navy in their endeavours to carry into execution the cruel and oppressive acts of parliament, against the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of this continent. And as the immutable laws of self-defence and preservation, justify every reasonable measure entered into to counteract or frustrate such attempts,—therefore.

Resolved, That if any person or persons shall be found guilty, before the committee of any city or county, of attempting (after the date of this resolution) to furnish the ministerial army or navy, with provisions or other necessaries, contrary to the resolutions of the Continental or of this Congress; or of holding a correspondence by letter or otherwise, for the purpose of giving information to the said army or navy, of the measures pursued by the united colonies, or any of them; or of advising expedients which the said army or navy might or ought to pursue against the said colonies or any of them; such person or persons, so found guilty, shall be punished at the discretion of the committee before whom he or they shall be found so guilty, or at the descretion of the Congress or committee of safety of this colony, so as the punishment by them, at their descretion inflicted, shall not exceed three months imprisonment, or other the punishments herein after mentioned, for the first offence.

Resolved, That if any person or persons shall be found guilty, before the committee of any city or county in this colony, of having furnished the ministerial army or navy (after the date of this resolution) with provisions or other necessaries, contrary to any resolution of the Continental or of this Congress, such person or persons, so found guilty thereof upon due proof, shall be disarmed, and forfeit double the value of the provisions or other necessaries so furnished; to be applied to the public exigencies of this colony, in such manner as the Congress or committee of Safety of this colony for the time being, shall order and direct. And that such person or persons so found guilty, shall be put into and detained in close confinement, at his or their own expence and charge, until three months after he or they respectively shall have paid such forfeiture. And that every such person or persons who shall be found guilty of a second offence, of the same kind, shall be banished from this colony for the term of seven years, from the time of such second conviction.

Altho' this Congress have a tender regard to the freedom of speech, the rights of conscience, and personal liberty, as far as an indulgence in these particulars may be consistent with our general security; yet, for the public safety, be it *Resolved*, That if any person or persons shall hereafter oppose or deny the authority of the Continental or of this Congress, or the committee of safety, or the committees of the respective counties, cities, towns, manors, precincts or districts in this colony, or dissuade any person or persons from obeying the recommendations of the Continental, or this Congress, or the committee of safety, or the committees aforesaid, and be thereof convicted, before the committee of the county, or any thirteen or more of their number, who shall or may meet upon a general call of the chairman of such committee where such person or persons may reside, that such committee shall cause such offenders to be disarmed; and for the second offence they shall be committed to close confinement, at their respective expence. And in case any of the said committees are unable to carry this, or any resolution into execution, they are hereby directed to apply to the next county committee, or commanding officer of the militia, or to the Congress, or the committee of safety of this colony, for necessary assistance, as the case may require. But if it shall so happen that any violators of this resolution, shall reside in a county where there is no committee of the county, in that case the matter shall be triable before the committee of the next county: Provided, that no person shall be tried before the general committee of the city and county of New-York, upon the resolutions herein contained, unless the stated quorum be present; and in the city and county of Albany, unless there are present twenty-five members.

Resolved farther, That the respective committees; and the militia of the several counties, by order of the respective committees, or of the commissioned officer of the militia then nearest; are hereby expresly enjoined to apprehend every inhabitant or resident of this colony, who now is, or shall hereafter be discovered to be inlisted, or in arms against the liberties of America; and to confine such offender or offenders in safe custody: And his or their punishment is reserved to the determination of this, or some future Provincial Congress. And the committee nearest to any person who shall be so inlisted, or have taken up arms against the liberties of America, are hereby directed to appoint some discreet person to take the charge of the estate, both real and personal, of any such person or persons: Which person so appointed, shall be invested with such estate, and render on oath a just and true account thereof to this or some future Congress, or to commissioners by them to be appointed, and pay the issues and profits thereof to the treasurer appointed by this Congress, for the use of the associated colonies.

Resolved, That if any person be taken upon suspicion of any of the crimes in the above resolutions specified, he shall immediately be taken before the committee of the city, town, manor, precinct, or district where the offender shall have been taken up; and if upon examination the suspicion shall appear to the said committee to be groundless, that he be discharged: Provided also, that no person charged to be an offender, shall be tried upon any of the foregoing resolves until the persons to be judges of the offence, be first severally sworn to try and adjudge the person so charged, without partiality, favour, or affection, or hope of reward, according to evidence; and that every witness who shall be examined on such trial, shall have the charge distinctly and clearly stated to him, and be thereupon sworn to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

A true copy from the minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

SUCH persons as have in possession, any of the bills of credit emitted by the sub committee of the city and county of Albany, are requested to send the same to Robert Yates, at the house of Matthew Ernest, in this city, where they will be exchanged for New York currency. 5 5

WHEREAS the sale of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the Right Honourable William Earl of Stirling, within my bailiwick have been often adjourned for want of buyers.—and the sale of the goods and chattels are now fixed for Thursday the thirty first of August instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; and that of the lands for the 5th day of October next. The vendue to be held on the premises. These are therefore to notify the public, that the sales will certainly come on at the times appointed, and that they will continue from day to day, until the executions I have in my hands are satisfied. The conditions of the vendue will be made known at the days of sale.

ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

August 2d, 1775, Somerset county.

Francis Lewis and Son,

At their store near the Fly Market, have for sale the following goods, imported the last Fall, viz.

BROAD cloths of various prices	Diaper and Damask table linen
Red strouds, shalloons,	Furniture & other checks
Tamies, tabbyreen,	A variety of ribbons
Durants, prunellas,	black, blond and thread lace
Camletts, camlettees,	Flower'd and spotted gauze
Callamancos, crapes,	Cordage of all sizes, from a 11 inch cable to a ratline
German serge	White lines of all sorts
Imboss'd serge	Tacle falls & tiller ropes
Sagathees, blue duffels,	Whale lines, the best sort
Coating	Sail and seine twine
Striped & Rose blankets	Bed ticking
Printed callicoes, cottons and chintzes	Musqueto netting for beds
Cambricks lawns and mussins, plain & flower'd	Looking glasses
Sattins, modes & peelongs	Long and short handle frying pans
Black velvet	Sithes and sickles, &c.
Tambour silk vests	A L S O
Indian lutestrings and persians	Jamaica spirits
⅞ and yard wide Irish linens	Teneriffe wine
Irish sheeting	White wine vinegar
Hamburgh Dowlass	Castile soap
Plattillas Royal	Double flint decanters, and wine glasses.
Russia sail cloth	
Russia Drillings	
Ravens duck	

N. B. Several packages of their Spring goods, are yet unopened. 81—

WANTS A PLACE

IN a good Family, a young Woman as a House keeper, or Chamber Maid, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer. 3—6

JAMES WALLACE,

At the Sign of the HOOD,

In Water-street, opposite to Mr. Van Zandt's, near the Coffee-House, New-York,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentry, that he makes and sells, black and white silk patent lace for ladies aprons, handkerchiefs, &c. White thread do. for ladies and gentlemens ruffles; hoods, aprons and tippets, and several other things in that way; silk and thread gloves and mitts, the silk of which is American produce.——He therefore hopes to be honoured with the commands of those who wish to encourage their own manufacture. Stockings made in the best manner, for those that bring their own stuff.

N. B. Silk stockings dress'd in the neatest manner, as in London and Dublin, thereby preserving their gloss and colour to the last; stitches taken up in the best method, at the most reasonable rates.

1701—

CLOCKS and WATCHES,

Made and Repaired by

WILLIAM PEARSON,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

In the Broadway.

HE likewise intends to open a School, on the first of September, where Gentlemen's children may be instructed in that solemn branch of worship, called VOCAL MUSIC, in the newest and most approved method.

As he does not intend to take more than twelve Scholars, in order to enable him to do them justice. Those Gentlemen who choose to subscribe, will be pleased to leave their names with Mr. Holt, or the Subscriber, at twelve shillings a quarter, and six shillings entrance; the School days are to be on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from two to four in the afternoon.——Those young Ladies and Gentlemen who choose to employ him, may be taught on the same evenings, at two dollars a quarter, and one dollar entrance.

SCRIVENER's OFFICE,

24th August, 1775.

ALTHOUGH but little business can be expected in these unhappy times, still the same constant attendance will be given as heretofore, and every endeavour used to render this office serviceable, not only by drawing in the most immediate and effectual manner, *deeds of settlement*, wills, &c. so essential in the present day for the care of posterity, but by giving the most candid and satisfactory advice in all cases of law and equity, whereby to avoid those additional grievances too frequently occasioned by tedious and unnecessary suits.—*Debts* recovered in an easy, expeditious manner: Seafaring men and other strangers who often meet with difficulty in matters not altogether relative to the law, will be particularly assisted, and executors to wills, or administrators to intestates estates regularly instructed to perform their respective trusts, *in the execution of their office*.—The most moderate fees will be taken, and the general business of this office executed, with that conduct and integrity as will intitle to a continuance of the *Public's* favour and protection, 3—6

Their obedient and very devoted servant,

JOHN C. KNAPP, Attorney at Law de B. R.

FRANCIS VANDALE,

From OLD FRANCE,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he purposes to teach the French and Italian languages, in New-York, and will readily attend any young Ladies and Gentlemen at their dwellings; and as he is a Protestant, and recommended by many gentlemen on this continent, he doubts not he shall meet with encouragement equal to his abilities; If a sufficient number of young gentlemen will engage to attend an evening, or day school, he will instruct them at a reasonable rate. He doubts not, on trial, he shall give satisfaction, and will be greatly obliged to all those who will please to employ him. At Mr. Rapelje's, in Queen street, near the Fly-market. 3—6

Shortly will be Published,

PLAIN concise practical remarks on the treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to which will be added, a short Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young Military Surgeons, in North America.

By JOHN JONES, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the College of New-York.

Subscriptions taken in by the printer.

99—

Morris County, Hanover Town August 21st, 1775.

WHEREAS the Wife of Ebenezer Stilles has eloped from his Bed; This is to notify all Persons that if they trust her, or let her have any Thing, they do it on their own risk, for I will not pay any Thing after the Date hereof.

3—6 *EBENEZER STILLES.*

SAMUEL PRINCE,

CABINET-MAKER,

At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS, in WILLIAM-STREET, near the *North Church*, IN NEW-YORK,

MAKES and sells, all sorts of CABINET-WORK in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as

Chests of drawers,	Bureau,
Chests upon chests,	Dining, } TABLES.
Cloth presses,	Card,
Desks,	Breakfast,
Desks and book cases of different sorts,	Tea,
Chairs of many different and new patterns,	And many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap. 5—7

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

On HUNTER's-QUAY, has for Sale,

A FEW hampers of best London porter, old Madeira, Teneriffe, Frontinac, Malaga, and Red Port, Jamaica spirits, brandy, arrack, Scotch barley, and Scotch herrings in kegs, rice, fig blue, and English cheese. Also,

A few Logs Square Timber. 93——

ON Sunday July 30th, the house of the subscriber was broke open and robbed of sundry articles, viz. a silver watch, with a silver dial plate, mark'd *London*, the number forgot; a silver punch ladle with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom R. C. a large table spoon, mark unknown; a pair of silver shoe buckles, 1 pair marked R. C. and 1 P C S; an odd ditto marked J. S; a pair of silver carved knee buckles; 6 silver tea spoons, 6 old do. do. one of them marked M. C. a stone box in the form of a prayer book, with sundry pieces of old gold and silver, viz. a half johannes, 4 half guineas, 9 dollars, and a French crown, sundry notes of hand, one of Abraham Fincher, for 20s. a bill of sale for a negro wench, purchased from Neal Shaw, at £. 80, which is on the back; and a bag of coppers. Whoever shall find out the goods, and apprehend the thief, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward from

0—3 RICHARD CORNISH.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.